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important matter is carefully discussed in a separate chapter entitled "Judicial Review of Administrative Decisions." There is appended also a valuable table of cases which brings together for the first time all decisions rendered by the courts under both the Chinese Exclusion and Immigration Laws. One is at once impressed with the fact that most of these cases arise under the former law, over the administration of which the courts are, as already stated, granted certain statutory jurisdiction. In connection with the attempts made to secure a judicial review of the actions of the executive authorities under the immigration law the author might have advantageously emphasized more strongly than he has done the fact that such attempts almost always fail. During the past year only thirty-five writs were issued against the Ellis Island authorities, though during this time some seventy thousand of the eight hundred thousand arriving aliens were detained for special inquiry and ten thousand deported, approximately; and of these thirty-five writs only two were upon their return sustained. The number of writs will be still smaller if the sworn petition presented to the court were required to show wherein the executive authorities were supposed to have violated the law by facts, and if the mere conclusions of attorneys as to such supposed violations were rejected.

The author devotes a chapter to the discussion *seriatim* of the sections of the present immigration law, each of which he sets out in full. This course has disadvantages arising out of the fact that Congress has legislated most unintelligently as regards the order in which it has placed the various provisions of the law. That which is important is mingled with that which is unimportant, provisions that should follow each other are widely separated, and matters of vital substance are found buried in unimportant detail. One of the many illustrations of this is the relegating of the supremely important provision as to the holding of doubtful aliens for special inquiry to the last lines of a section (24) which deals largely with the grades of employees and their salaries. The discussion of the several provisions of the law would be much more useful to him who is not fully acquainted with its intricacies if the material ones were segregated and discussed in their proper order and relation to each other.

The author has perhaps devoted too much space to reproduction and discussion of the Department "Rules," made to assist in the execution of the statute. These are subject to frequent change and are at all times readily obtainable from Washington in pamphlet form. On the other hand it would undoubtedly be of interest to many if in another edition the author were to develop further the methods by which the board of inquiry seeks to elicit the relevant facts and to insert perhaps two or three well-considered records. It would be well also for him to deal more fully with the expressions "likely to become a public charge" and "suffering from a physical defect which may affect ability to earn a living," and to show in greater detail the various points which the immigration authorities usually consider in determining whether or not aliens come within these excluded classes.

Appendix "A" collates (for the first time, we believe) the laws of other countries regarding the exclusion and expulsion of aliens.

The book is full of useful and interesting information, and should be in the possession of all concerned in the execution of the immigration or the Chinese exclusion law.

W. W.

THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT AND THE STATES. By Charles Wallace Collins. Boston: Little, Brown, and Company. 1912. pp. xxi, 220.

This book explains the origin of the Fourteenth Amendment, the enlarging view which the courts have taken as to its scope, the kind of cases actually arising under it, the objections now made, and possible remedies. The book is interesting throughout; but perhaps the most striking parts are those in

which the author gives the figures as to the number of cases, their nature, and their geographical distribution. Some of the results are these: In the first sixteen years of the Amendment, thirty-five cases in the Supreme Court of the United States, but recently an annual average of about thirty-one a year, the Amendment being at present "the chief source of litigation among all the provisions of the federal Constitution" (p. 28); six hundred and four decisions under it by the United States Supreme Court, twenty-seven being as to eminent domain, one hundred and forty-four as to taxation, one hundred and forty-six as to procedure, and three hundred and two as to police power (pp. 31, 33); only twenty-eight cases in the Supreme Court as to negro race problems (pp. 38, 48); one hundred and seventeen cases from the East, two hundred and eleven from the South, and two hundred from the West, as "the battle-ground of the Amendment is at present in the West and the Southwest" (p. 38). This, however, is a mere skeleton of the results, and the book itself should be referred to for details and also for tables classifying the cases by states, years, and topics. The author's opinion is that the Fourteenth Amendment, in so far as it was intended to elevate the negro race, has been unsuccessful (p. 161), and that in so far as it goes beyond the protection of the negro race it has resulted in unsatisfactory and harmful restrictions upon the states and in excessive litigation in federal courts (p. 163). He suggests that, although repeal is impracticable, there may be an adequate remedy found in statutes, for example, in one limiting the right to writs of error in Fourteenth Amendment cases, or in one providing that no State law shall be overthrown under this Amendment by the Supreme Court of the United States unless the opinion be unanimous (pp. 166, 167).

The book does not deal with the relation of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Fifth Amendment, or to provisions in constitutions of the several states; and it does not present the history of the extension of the phrase "due process of law" to matters outside procedure. In other words, the work does not cover all the possible ground. Yet it does cover, and in a way that is clear and interesting, quite as much ground as is necessary in order to make it worth reading and to justify its full title: "The Fourteenth Amendment and the States — a study of the operation of the restraint clause of section one of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States."

FEDERAL COURTS AND PRACTICE. By John A. Shields. New York: The Banks Publishing Company. 1912. pp. v, 874.

This book is a compilation of information on various disconnected subjects rather than a legal treatise. The first fifty pages are a condensed and somewhat superficial history of the Supreme Court and its Justices. The next one hundred and fifty pages contain a general outline of the statutory organization of inferior federal courts. Part II, containing four hundred pages, is entitled "Trust Prosecutions, Decisions, and Decrees." Voluminous quotations from opinions, pleadings, briefs and arguments of counsel, magazine articles and public speeches, consume more than half of this space.

The following two hundred pages contain what the author terms a "Syllabus of Equity." Here are collected syllabi of equity cases, one following another without explanation and with little regard to logical arrangement. As a rule the decisions from which statements are taken are not cited. This defect prevails throughout the whole book.

The balance of the book embraces a range of subjects, including the statutory organization of various governmental departments and the duties of various officials; also twenty pages of quotations from addresses and political speeches on the subject of "The Recall of Judges."